to her admission as a state. It is unique in the history not only of this state, but in that of the United States. The British

had been led to believe that the disputes over Vermont might be turned to their credit. The forces of the United States had been

withdrawn from Vermont, as the council of that state believed, for the express purpose

of making them seek New York's protection, and they therefore determined to effect by diplomacy what could not otherwise be done.

Ira Allen managed these negotiations, and with such consummate skill that, without the slightest idea of acceding to British over-

tures, he succeeded in keeping an army o 10,000 of the enemy mactive on the frontier

Vermont from that time clased to suffer. Until the close of the war, while the leading

American independence as any on the con-tinent, the English continued their attempts

to persuade them to abandon the American cause and declare the state a British province They regarded New York as even a greater

tyrant than England, but they had no inten-tion of submet ing to either. These negotia-tions served not only to protect Verment, but

three years from the invasion of a powerful

the close of the war and almost up to the time of Vermont's admission to the union in 1791, for the United States gave evi-dence of an intention to passet N

ence of an intention to assist New ork by force of arms to enforce her aims to Vermont. The correspondence

was maintained for the purpose of securing British aid if the necessity arose. Finally, after the actual stress of war was ended, Ver-

mont found that she had no reason to urge admission to the union. The union appears i

to be but temperary, and the states were laboring under a hopeless debt. Vermont was free; she owed allegiance to no one; she was unencumbered by debt and growing in

was unencumbered by debt and growing in wealth and population. And so for eight vears its people turned their attention to their own affairs. A minor coluage was established and a mint was set up. Postal routes and a postoffice department were organized and Versiont became thoroughly established. The internal disputes over land boundaries were a source of trouble to the authorities, but they carried out the policy.

state by the name and style of 'the new state of Vermont' shall be admitted into their

The Ide I Summer Drink.

IMPLETIES.

An old lady of Salina, Kan., began her prayer by saying: "O Lord, Thou hast prob-

ably read in the morning papers now Thy day was descrated yesterday." May-So Rev. Mr. Thirdly was proposing

May—So Rev. Mr. Thindly was proposing to you, was he? Belle—O No; he was just preaching apersonal sermon. "Indeed! What was his text?" "Genesis ii: 18—It is not good for man to be atone," "

The Squire—Have you engaged your new curate. Mrs. Whippyngham! The Rectoress—No; its rather diffinit: You see, Mand and Ethel maist on his being a good lawn tennis.

Ethel misist on his being a good lawn tennis

player, and they won't stand what they call a

"Now," said bright-eyed tittle Freddie, "I

show, sale bright-eyer fittle Freddie, 1 know what the minister means when he speaks of the lay members." "What is it?" asked his aunt while the minister smiled ap-provingly. "I heard him tell pa there were

a lot of tiresome old hens in this congrega-

Rev. Mr. Jones, an eastern colored preach-

er, with anuch positiveness, predicts that Chicago will soon be destroyed by an earth-

quake seventeen times worse than that which shattered Charleston. Mr. Jones is wise enough to refrain from stating the day and the hour.

In an old Sag Harbor paper of the year

In an old Sag Harbor paper of the year 1801 appears the following: "The husband of a pious woman having occasion to make a voyage, his wife sent a note to the parson to be read the next Sabbath in meeting:—Jim Kenny having gone to see his wife desir's the prayers of the congregation that he may mercifully be preserved from danger."

Near Asbury park, one of the most fash louable eastern resorts, a moral mon during

the past week broke into a house at night, took a young man out, and after ducking him until he was nearly dead forced him to run

the gauntlet and florged him with rope ends until he fainted. Yet we go on sending mis-sionaries to convert the "outside heathen."

A good tobacco story is told of Spurgeon

A good tobacco story is told of Spargeon, who is just now in the minds of all. A brother preacher invited to address Spargeon's congregation began to talk of the evils of smoking. Thereupon Spurgeon rose, and while conceding that for his brother to smoke if he thought it wrong was sinfut; "as for myself," said he, "I mean to smoke a good eight to the glory of Good before night."

In Chicago, they are tolking the

good eight to the glory of God before night."

In Chicago they are telling this capital story on Sam Jones, the professional evangelist, the was addressing a crowded audience, and said: "I want every one in this congregation who wants to go to heaven to stand up." Of course himost everybody rose. Then he said: "Now I want everybody who wants to go to the other place to stand up." At first no one stood up, but finally a long and lank and skinny individual in the back seats, about as fat as as umbrella, arose and said:

about as fat as an umbrella, arose and said:
"I don't exactly want to go to the other
place, but I am writing to stand up rather
than let the preacher stand all alone."

A story comes from Sacramento that o

minister of that place some time ago became involved in some disagreement with his audience and as a fesuit amounced his inten-tion to resign. Pending its acceptance he cast about for other employment and through

the instrumentality of a number of political friends succeeded in securing an appointment as chapian in the state prison. When this had been accomplished he amounced the fact to his congregation and proceeded to preach a most target.

a mort touching sermon from the text, "I go to prepare a place for you." The effect is said to have been astenishing.

Information Free.

be absolutely cured by the intelligent use of Haller's Barbed Wire Liniment. Be morei-ful to your horse and try it.

Springfield Monitor: Fred Rishling has

Do you know that any old sore or cut can

which closed this year.

stops of a bank.

hey protected the United States for

British army.

en in the state were as firm friends of

SWITZERS' LOVE OF LIBERTY.

Will Signalize the Six Hundredth Anniversary of Switzerland's Independance.

COMMEMORATING THE DAY IN OMAHA.

The State Board of Agriculture Offers Medals by Way of Encouragement to the German Turners of Nebraska.

Before the declaration of independence, before the birth of Colombus, even, the republic of Switzerland was established. Around it empires have tottered and crumbled; kings, emperors and despots have flourished and died, but the rock-bound republic has steadily maintained an existence which has been the marvel of the conturies.

Even as it progresses, guaranteeing liberty to its hardy, industrious and wealthy sons, so live in the memory of that grateful people the fathers of their freedom, prosperity and peace, Walter Farst von Attinghausen, Werner, Staufacher and Arnold von Melch-

At this time is their name and deeds especially recalled, because on the 1st of this month it is customary to celebrate the auniversary of the creation of the republic. For 600 years this annual recurrence has been gratefully observed, though today has been selected by the Switzers of Omaha to commemorate the event in a demonstrative manner.

In this city there is a colony of hardy sons of Helvetia, patient, industrious, frugal, lawabiding and prosperous.

They have an organization known as the Schweitzer verein which comprises about sixty members. It has been in existence for a number of years. Its brilliant crimson flag, with a large white square cross in the middle, has been a familiar feature in many a local procession, and invariably finds a dis-tinguished place in all general celebrations among the colors of other nations beyond the sea. The officers of the society are as fol-

President, A. Cajore; vice president, L. Prister; secretary, Ernest Meyer; treasurer, F. L. Luchsinger. In connection with the association is the Schweitzer gesang verein, or singing section which comprises twenty-four members. This branch contains a number of excellent male voices whose efforts have often been com-

mended in The Bee.
This section has undertaken the management of a grand commemoration of the dawn of liberty in Switzerland which will be held this afternoon at Teutone's, formerly Flotz's park, on the military road. It has invited all the German singing societies of the city to take part in the festivities. Among those which have consented are the following:

The Arios, the Concordia, the Liedersranz,

the Schwaben verein, the Maeonercher, the turners, the Schutzen verein and the Platt-deutscher verein. All of these societies have singing sections connected with them and will take turns in culivening the gathering with songs peculiar to their respective parts af the fatherland.

The celebration will not commence until about 2 o'clock, though previous to it there will be a grand parade, in which all the societies above mentioned will take part. The rendezvous of these organizations will

be at the Ellihorn Valley house, Chris Wuethrich's, at the corner of Eleventh and Dodge streets.
The line will be formed at 12:30 p. m. and

will proceed west on Dodge or Farnam streets to Sixteenth, thence to Cuming and along that thoroughfare to Twenty-fourth street. It is expected that there the process sionists will be able to take the Walnut Hill motor cars for the park. The cars now run near the place and an effort will be made by the company to extend the line even nearer to the gate by this

morning. If this should not be accomplished, those who desire to ride to the entrance may do so in carryalls which will be provided at Twenty-fourth and Cuming streets, The procession will be headed by the

Union Pacific band. Besides the societies previously mentioned, there will be a beau-tifully decorated wagon in line containing twenty-two children representing the can-tons of Aurgan, Appenzell, Bale, Berne, Freiburg, Geneva, Glarus, Grisons, Lu-cerne, Neufehatel, St. Gall, Schaffhausen, Schwytz, Solothurn, Thurgan, Ticino, Un-terwalden upper and lower, Uri, Valais, Vand, Zurgand Zurieh Vaud, Zug and Zurich.

Vaud, Zug and Zurich.

In this van, also, will be fair impersonators of Columbia and Helvetia. At the head of the column will march J. Fanhausen and son, both of whom will be attired in costume and impersonate William Tell and his son Walter respectively.
At the grounds there will be singing, danc-

ing, wrestling, ten-pin rolling and target shooting. The festivity will continue into the evening.

The committee having charge of the picnic comprises F. L. Blumer, Chris Wuethrick, J. Fanhauser, Ernest Wuethrick, L. Pfister, F. Hunziker, A. E. Roth. Emil Meyer, a tall, handsome and stalwart Switzer, will carry the red banner, and John Suter will bear the United States colors.

Prizes for Turntag. Turntag this year will have a special interest for the members of the Nebraska turnberick and will doubtless attract a large at tendance to Lincoln, at which place it is to

One of these celebrations has been held in Nebraska City and another in Sloux City, the turnverein of the latter place being a member of the Nebraska bezirk. At the last mantioned place the turners gave a very fine exhibition in the corn palace which evoked a

great deal of commendation.

The Turntag, this year, will take place during the pendency of the state fair. This fact has suggested the giving of an exhibition under the auspices of the state board of agriculture. To this the board consented, offer ing four gold medals to the most proficient among the visiting turners?

The date of the exhibition has not yet been decided upon, but it will probably be fixed for September 8. The medals are of beautiful design the first

one being about three inches in height. It comprises a large wreath of laurel within which is a raised cont of arms of Nebraska. Above the wreath are a sword and torch crossed and surmounted by an owl. These are pendent from a semi-circular bar of gold. The other prizes are smaller in proportion

to their order and comprise these symbols, though with some difference as to application. They are all beautiful, however, and will grace the breasts of very good men and are indeed worthy of some well directed ef-

The Omaha turnverein has not as yet elected a director. It is now thought likely that it will advertise for one in the Turnzeitung of Milwaukee.

Flag Presentation. This evening there will be a grand unfolding of the new flag of the Plattdeutcher verein of South Omaha in Germania hall. corner of Twenty-fourth and J streets. A festive entertainment will follow the event, comprising a variety of pleasant games.

A Grand schnetzenfest. The Omaha Schuetzen verein (the German sharn shooters) will hold a grand shooting tournament at Schuetzen park on Saturday and Sunday, September 12 and 13. Medals are to be awarded on each rangeo

At the King target, the member making the best score will be declared "king" for thrs following year and crowned amid the chee eof the shooters and with claborate ceres monies. The member so crowned receiv y the "king" medal also a prize in monea. The committee having this shooting tourted ment in charge are Hon. F. L. Blumer, Fr & Fuller and Adolph Meyer of Max Meyer brother.

They comprise a working committee and will endeavor to make this a grand success. On Sunday, the 13th prox., Mr. Fuller and John Petty, the renowned champion, will shoot a match for \$50 a side. The fine \$200 state medal will also be contested for the second time this year. Mr. Petty won this medal at the first shoot and had the pleasure of warring this the past three months.

medal at the first shoot and had the pleasure of wearing this the past three months.

The schutzenverein rejoices over having secured the grand national schutzenfest for Omaha in 1895, and considers that it will be one of the greatest advertisements Omaha has ever had. It will take place during the world's fair, which will struct thousands of Germans from abroad, hundreds of whom

will come to this city to see their countrymen shoot.

Germans' Day. There will be another meeting this afteroon at Germania hall of representatives of all the German societies, to make final ar-rangements for the grand celebration of Ger-

LAND OF THE FREE.

It is estimated that the coal strata under-ying Colorado exceeds 30,000 square miles. During the past year there were over five million pieces of matter withdrawn from the mails because of incorrect or insufficient ad-

Texas has a fat man's association, the initi ation fee of which is a cent a pound. Men who weigh less than 225 pounds are ineligible

A peach grown at Sylvania, Va., weighed ighteen onness and measured thirteen inches | kircumference

The magnificent glacial scratches and froovings in the limestone at Kelley's island, ear Sandusky, O., have been preserved from destruction and perpetually dedicated to the public by the corporation owning the quarry. These markings are unique of their kind, and the finest in the world, and their destruction would be the control of the contro outd have been an irreparable loss to geo-

There is sand to be sixteen species of Amercan trees, the wood of which, when well sen-oned, will sink into water. The heaviest of hese is black from wood, which is 30 per sent heavier than water. A species of oak crows in Texas and New Mexico which when green will sink almost as quickly as iron. The total product of pig-iron in the United States in the first balf of 1891 was 3,371,925 gross tons, against 4,590,513 gross tons in the first half of 1800, a decrease of 1,188,588 gross

ons, or 20 per cent. The tunnel that will connect Butler valley, Pennsylvania, with the bottom of the mam-moth Ebervale vein will be one of the great-est engineering feats of the century. It will open an almost inexhaustible supply of coal, and will serve as a drain for all the collicries

n that vicinity. For attempting to kiss a woman against her will, a prominent citizen of Newman, Ill., lies dead at his home with a fractured skull, the result of a blow with a hatchet in the

and of the woman.

Washington died shortly after 11 p. Saturday, December 14, 1709, the last year of the century, the last month in the year, the last day of the week, and within the last hour of the day.

A gentleman of Portland, Me., is the owner of the desk on which John G. Whittier wrote his earliest poem. The poet himself gave it to him. It is a very old piece of furniture ture, being an heirloom in the Whittier family and having seen possibly 200 years of In the United States oranges and lemons

are produced only in California and Florida. The crange crop of the latter is practically out of the way before that of the former is ready for the market. The California orange is of slower growth than the Florida product and does not decay so soon.

A Wichita woman has had twenty-seven servant girls within less than a year, and the last one she had employed had worked for thirty-two different mistresses during the Notwithstanding the assertion that there

is no animal life in Doath Valley, the govern-ment surveying party has found two hun-dred varieties of mammals and sixty varieties of reptiles, specimens of which have been forwarded to Washington. Parts of the Southern Pacific road are bal-

asted with rock salt. A Jersey farmer vows that there's enough money spent on shot in that state to pay all

A MONSTER OIL WELL.

A Lake of Oil Struck at a Depth of

1,200 Feet in Ohio. A dispatch from St. Mary's O., says: Ohio has the biggest oil well in the United States, if not in the world, and if permitted to flow its full capacity it would more than fill two of the monster 35,000 barrel tanks every twenty-four hours. This great oil geyser is located in Hancock county, just four miles south of the town of North Baltimore. To be more explicit, it is located on the southeast corner of the Hugh McMurray farm, in Allen township, and is the property of the Ohio oil company. The well has just been drilled in,

and when at a depth of thirty-five feet in the sand a strong pocket was struck, and the well showed for a gas producer of about 1,-250,000 cubic feet capacity. Gas was not what was wanted, however, and the drill was sent eight feet deeper, which made a total depth in the sand of forty-three feet, where oil was found. The total depth of the well is 1,208 feet. When the pool was struck the oil started flowing, and a connection was made through two-inch line from the casing head to the 600 barrel tank which was filled with good, clean oil in precisely ninety minutes. The company then learned that they had drilled into a wonderful take of oil, and it was also discovered that ordinary tankage facilities were far from

sufficient, and work was at once begun on another 600 barrel tank. At the same time several dinkey pumps were started, and pipe lines were laid, while connections were being made to the main line. On the afternoon of the same day it was decided to take he tools from the hole, and thousands of people having heard of the gusher, locked in from all directions to see the famous geyser opened up. At about 3 o'clock the engine was started and the tools were gradually being brought to the surface. The drillers were being brenched with oil, which flowed all over the derrick. When the tools were a few hundred feet from the surface the ope commenced to slack, and the drillrs, after reversing their engine, made or a place of safety, as the tools were being lifted from the well by the heavy ressure of the oil. It was thought at he time that the rope had broken and the tools left in the hole, but the drill was found setting beside the casing in the rig. As soon as the tools were out a solid column of oil belched forth from the casing head, rising far above the

tions. There were two two-inch lines connected on the casing. It made as beautiful a sight as anyone wished to see, and it thrilled the hearts of the oil men, who witnessed the sight. with delight, to know that they had looked upon what was probably the largest oil well ever completed on the globe. An effort was made to shut the well in, and eight men worked for nearly two hours until they succeeded in getting the well under control. Afterwards was turned into a 600-barrel tank through a two-inch line, running the tank over with rolly oil in sixty-three minutes. The well at the rate it flowed through the casing for the space of time it was opened would, in twenty-four hours, produce a good 70,000 barrels of

derrick, where it spread in all direc-

of any well ever completed, not barring the wonderful Russian wells. The Ohio oil fields now leads all in the shape of a phenomenal geyser of oil equal to a volcano. Some several months ago a cable was sent out from Russia, stating that a well with a capacity of 400,000 barrels a day had been opened up in the Baku field of Russia. There was a mistake in the report, as it was claimed by eye-witnesses to be good for

rolly oil, making nearly double the size

40,000 barrels. Phosphorescence of Gems.

Experiments upon the phosphoresence of gems shows that it varies according to the origin of the stone. Cape diamends show blue, Brazilian stones red, orange, blue or yellow, and those from Australia yellow, blue or green.

The Latest Conundrum Way is Haller's Sarsaparilla and Burdock like the most popular soap of the day.

Because they both cleanse the skin and leave it both soft and velvety. PATRIOTS IN PROUD ARRAY

A Massive Stone Memorial to Bennington's Fighting Farmers.

FOURTEENTH STATE IN THE UNION.

Vermont's Admission and Contemporary Events-Patriotic Epochs to be Celebrated by Three States-Reminiscences.

Next Wednesday, August 19, Vermont will celebrate two historic events—ner ad-mission into the union as the fourteenth state and commemorate the battle of Benmington by unveiling a massive stone monument. The celebration and dedication will be accompanied by civic and military pomp and parade, in which Massachusetts and New Hampshire will join with Vermont. Troops from several states will be there, and there will be present the treatment. there will be present the president of the United States with part of his cubinet, several governors, a large company of the Sons of the American Revolution and a large gath-ering of sight-seers. For the dinner in the evening, preparations are being made for 0,000 plates. Altogether, it will be a great day for Vermont.

It was only after a struggle of twenty-six years that Vermout succeeded in so firmly establishing her independence that congress was compelled to vote her admission as the first state recorded. first state received after the formation of the

This struggle, a remarkable one from any Doint of view, says the New York Times, and one which has never been paralleled in the history of this country, was the principal reason that there were not fourteen original states instead of but thirteen. It is also conceiled that if the Vermont men had not enterprised that if the Vermont men had not enterprised themselves in their mountains and trenched themselves in their mountains and resolutely whipped overybody who tried to scize it from them, there would have been no state. Vermont has always been progressive but cautious, with lenders audacious and bold, but so skillful that they inspired all with addinited confidence in every move. From the very first the events in connection with Vermont have been out of the ordinary groove. The country now embraced by the groove. The country now embraced by the state boundaries was part of that claimed by Jacques Cartler for the king of France as early as 1534, but Cartler never had the felicity of visiting this portion of the king's new possessions, and it was left for Samuel de Champlain, lieutenant governor of New France, to be the first white man to see Ver-

He gave Vermont a bloody baptism, and if, He gave Vermont a bloody baptism, and if, instead of lighting the Iroquois on that July day in 160%, when he sailed down the lake now bearing his name, the French explorer had made friends of them, no one can tell what would have been the situation on this continent today. Champlain had not the good fortune to be beaten and when he proceeded to the be beaten, and when he proceeded to de-molish the redskins they fled in fear, leaving him a victor. So Vermont's history began min a victor. So Vermont's history began with a first, and from that time for nearly two fundred years the soil has been dyed in blood. The French and Indian expeditions against the English settlements in New York, Massachusetts and New Hampshire were made by way of Vermont, and it is supposed that over the very road before the house where I write the descent was made on Deerfield, Mass. in 1704

house where I write the descent was made on Deerfield, Mass., in 1704. In 1724 Massachusetts built Fort Dummer in the southeast corner of the state, near what is now Brattleborough. In 1731 the French built military posts, first at Addison, Vt., and then at Crown Point. The wars lotlowing prevented any further settlements for

In July, 1764, the king decided that the western bank of the Connecticut river was to be the eastern boundary of New York. Licutenant Governor Colden of New York at once issued a proclamation notifying all his majesty's subjects "to conform thereto and govern themselves accordingly," and pro-ceeded to issue grants of the land previously granted by Governor Wentworth of New Hampshire to New York speculators, who were his own favorites and supporters. The Vermont people were in a tight place. Their towns had been granted anew and surveys were ordered by Colden. But the Vermont people were ordered by Colden. monters construed the king's order to mean that thereafter the boundary was to be, as he had ordered, at the Connecticut, and that accordingly New York should not molest the New Hampshire grantees. But Colden made a different construction, claiming that the boundary of New York always had been at that river that river.

Delegates sent to New York city con tain no redress, but before Colden could authenticate his patents, owing to the stamp having been taken from him by the New York mob, he was succeeded by Sir Heary Moore, who issued patents with more regard for the rights of New Hampshire grantees. Owing, however, to the still existing danger, Samuel Robinson was sent by Bennington to England, and he provailed upon the King to forbid the governor of New York to make any further grants in the disputation. forbid the governor of New York to make any further grants in the disputed territory. The reprimands accompanying this order discouraged the old claimants, and as Moore obeyed the king's orders, the Vermont people enjoyed comparative quiet. This was disturbed two years later when on the death of Moore in 1769 Colden again came into power. It was his first business to allege that Moore had misunderstood the king's orders, after which he went to granting patents again, whereupon his former friends, who had received the first lot of patents, commenced potitions of ejectment

patents, commenced petitions of ejectment before the court at Albany. Judgments were secured against two farms, those of John Breckenringe and Josiah Fuller. Then the sheriff of Albany, and the mayor and council, and 500 good men, marched out to Benning ton to possess themselves of those facms. ton to possess themselves of those farms.

The New York authorities attempted to enforce their claims, with some success, by appointing residents of the grants to peace offices, but the Green Mountain Boys senied their commissions with the "beech scal."

which meant that the offender was to reside an application of blue, beech rods and ceive an application of blue beech rods and that he was to be sent out of town with or lers not to return. The Green Mountain Boys literally settled down to a policy of whipping the intruders out of the state. On one occasion Dr. Samuel Adams criticized ome actions of the Green Mountain Booys too freely, whereupon he was hoisted up be lde the grinning catamount at the Benning ton tavern. In the course of the two hours in which the village enjoyed the spectacle Adams had plenty of time to cultivate his New York sympathic

New York sympathies.
Ethan Allen at this time became the hero of the state. He continually appealed to the popular sympathy by his daving deeds. It is sold of him that, hearing of a reward of £20 for his capture, Allen wagered that he would ride to Albany, drink a bowl of punch, and return unharmed. This he did in the middle of the day, although the sheriff was in town

In 1774, for various reasons, Allen and his most prominent ligutenants were deciared outlawed and heavy rewards were offered for their arrest. Things became serious. But greater events were pending, and, though not in the centers of organized opposition to not in the centers of organized opposition to English despotism, the cause of the grantees became more closely identified with those of the colonists. Then came an ovent that stirred the Vermont men to the highest pitch. The state did not recognize New York's right to govern, and at Westminister an attempt was made to prevent court being held when criminal proceedings against the Green Mountain Boys were to be expected. Through treacherous assurances against the Green Mountain Boys were to be expected. Through treacherous assurances the settlers were lured to the court house without arms. In the morning the supporters of the crown fired upon them and two men were fatally wounded. They were thrown into damp cells and left to die. The people's party railied, effected the capture of the judges, and rescued their own men, but just in time to hear the last word of William French, who had been fatally wounded the previous night. French's death was dramatic in the extreme. It fired the people to the in the extreme. It fired the people to the highest pitch, and was never forgotten in the struggle against the crown. Then came the revolution, and Vermont plunged into it, but New York clung to the grants even through the distriction.

Previous to the declaration of the independence of the colonies, Vermont, owning so allegiance to any other state, had conducted its affairs through a committee consisting of members appointed by each town, although there was no organized central government. Previous to the declaration of the independence of the colonies, Vermont, owning no allegiance to any other state, had conducted its affairs through a committee consisting of members appointed by each town, although there was no organized central government. Now the state saw the frailty of the bend uniting the various settlements and the necessity for a complete organization. In the fall of 1775 the grantees sent to congress at Philadelphia requesting instructions as to the best course to be pursued. Meantime New York represented the grantees as insurgents, and nuitified all efforts on their part to secure independence of the New York represented the grantees as insurgents, and nuitified all efforts on their part to secure independence of the New York represented the grantees as insurgents, and nuitified all efforts on their part to secure independence of the New York represented the grantees as insurgents, and nuitified all efforts on their part to secure independence of the New York represents of the New York represents the conducted its a turkey hen that he has always thought a great deal of, and her conduct heretoforce has a turkey hen that he has always thought a turkey hen that he

Hampshire Traits was proclaimed by a convention at Westminster and the name of Vermont assumed. DENVER ON DRESS PARADE.

Vermont assumed.

Vermont with attached to the cause of the people, but she could not help seeing that every step sho took to support that cause only rendered it more hopeless. Some difference of opinion has existed as to the correctness of the course pursued, and Ethan Allen, ira Allen and Governor Chittenden have been denounced for their negotiations with Great Britain, but looked at today, when diplomacy has become so important, there can be only highrestion at the consummate. Wherein Omaha Excels the Paris of America.

THE DOLLAR THE ESSENCE OF SUCCESS.

Silver Kings Who Read Theater Programmes Upside Down. - Big Amusement Enterprises-Swagger Kitchen Domestics.

can be only admiration at the consummates still with which Great Britain was made to believe in Vermont's desire to become her dependency, while Vermont was strengthening herself, securing immunity from attack for herself and also for New York. This is one of the most interesting links of the chain of events that led, cleven years later, to her admirates DENVER, Col., Aug. 13 .- [Special to Tun Beg |-In some respects Denver can give Omaha pointers, but I must confess, that after a week's sojourn here, the points of superiority that Denver has to offer over Omaha are very few. True, the former has the advantage of climate and scenery, and the cattle barons and silver kings of this westorn country have built a magnificent expital, architecturally speaking, but scenery and snowballs and fine buildings do not make a great city. Another advantage which Denvor will always have is her great transient trade of tourists and health-scokers. These people fill her hotels and stores and places of amusement, and are a constant source of large revenue. Every tourist crossing the continent will see Denver either going or returning, for it is the gateway to the grandest scenery on the American continent, and if the tourist takes in the "Switzerland of America" he will have to take in Denver too. America" he will have to take in Denver too.
In the matter of armsements Denver is a
great many lengths ahead of Omaha, and
when I tell you that at the present time
ther are two summer theaters in full blast,
within a radius of five miles from the business center, at both of which two passably
good performances of light opera are given
daily to large audionces, you will agree with
me that Denver is an amusement-loving city.
J. E. Sackett, who with Lawler opened the
Eden Mussee in Omaha several years are, and Eden Musee in Omnha several years ago, and who, if not at all times practical, is a man of who, if not at all times practical, is a man of great energy and inconnity, has just put into operation a stimendous amusement enterprise at Sloan's lake, situated about five miles northwest of the city, which he has christened with the metropolitan name of Manhattan Beach, Sackett has induced a company of Denvel capitalists to invest something like \$150,000 on the spot, and with it he has built a vast summer theater, perfect in all its appointments, a large modern boat house, three or four pavillions, both houses, a mouster menaceric filled with a fine collection of animals, and a hundred and one other things which only the brain of a natural born showwhich only the brain of a natural born show man of Sackett's stamp could devise. Last Sunday I went out to Man-hattan Beach about 4 o'clock in the

boundaries were a source of trouble to the authorities, but they carried out the policy that seemed most likely to be just, and the people nad to abide by it.

New York finally became disposed to favor Vermont's entrarce to the Union, owing to the need of castern representation in congress and a determined effort was made to settle the old difficulties. Commissioners were accordingly measured by both. afternoon. The programme announced was a matinee performance of the opera of "Olivetse," and a balloon ascension by Prof. Ring, accompanied by a soubrette of the opera company. Of course there was the additional attraction of good boating, bathing and fishing, and of hearing an open were accordingly appointed by both states, who agreed that on the payment by Vernaont of \$30,000 to New York to reimburse claimair concert by a good band. Well, by actual count there were considerably more than twelve thousand people within the enclosure of Mannattan Beach, and I didn't see a single disturbance or a person under the inints under grants from the latter state, New York would with fraw all claim to Vermont lands and consent to her admission to the Vermont agreed to this. The money was

Single disturbance of a person under the in-fluence of liquor. Here is one thing I no-ticed which may have induced a great many to go to Manhattan: Every event which Sackett put into his programme transpire!, collected and brought to Rutland, and the house still stands where the indomnity was taken to be paid to New York. Then the United States, Fiduriary 18, 1791, passed in not declaring "that on March 4, 1791, the said and transpired just as he said it would. He has won the confidence of his patrons, which is worth a great deal of

has won the confidence of his patrons, which is worth a great deal of money. I don't see hew Sackett can miss a success.

I wish Johany Doberty could see what a great go Manha ton Be chois, even with the strong opposition of Elitch's zoological gardens, and I know he would kick himself or some of the orgheated members of the Omaha street railway company because he didn't get his proposed resort on Cut-Off lake read for this season.

The last government census cave Denver 130,000 population, which is 12,001 less than nion as a new and entire member of the nited States of America." So Vermont's elegates took their sents in congress, and the state started on the century of progress Soterian Ginger Ale-Excelsior Springs 130,000 population, which is 120,01 less than Omaha has, yet the former supports two conster amusement enterprises during the Chicago was astonished and shocked by the entire summer, while Omatia cannot even get pectacie of a man kneeling at prayer on the one started after the money has all been subcribed. I have heard a great many Omaha Mme Biavatsky's ashes are to be equally people say that it would be suicide for any-body to start a summer resort in or near Omaha and not sell beer in it. You cannot get a drop of any intoxicant at any of the Deuver summer resorts. They won't even serve it with needs distributed among three cities, but it is not stated who is to get nor dust. Revivalist (in eastern Kentucky)—Why don't you come up, old man, to the mourner's bench! Uncle Bob (in tones of disgust)—I feel bad enough where I am.

serve it with meals. the Tabor Grand opera house, which is ac knowledged by the profession to be one of th best paying pieces of theatrical property is the country. The house's regular season losed just two weeks ago, and Manager Pet McCourt told me that the net profits of the house for the season just closed closely ap proache. \$10,000. There are several reasons for this state of affairs. In the first place he Tabor opera house is the old established house here, is centrally located, well appointed, and McCourt, its manager, is very popular, both with the Denver people and the pro-fession. But perhaps the prime reason for the great success of the house is that Denver people are great theater goers, and aside from the transient paironage would suppor t a theater well.

a theater well.

Standing in the lobby of the Tabor opera house four or live years ago just before the curtain rose on "Jim, the Penman," a prominent Denver gentleman pointed out to me at least a dozen women in opera capes whom he said were Denver server triple, and in almost over instance they ant girls, and in almost every instance they bought first-class sittings. For an aristocmey of domesties, commend me to Denver! My same friend told me that the man who was sitting directly in front of me was one of was sitting directly in front of me was one of the silver kings of Colorado, and also im-parted the startling information that Mr. Bonanza could not read. He was holding the play bill in front of him just as a bilind. Still there he was, in a full evening dress of the latest cut, occupying a front seat at a swell performance, and I noticed that after the performance he was shown as much dis-tinction as if he were a man who possessed inction as if he were a man who posses all the brains, accomplishments and refine-ments of a perfect gentleman. The dollar

mark (8) determines quality in Denver Only two of the streets of Denver were paved, and they were paved just recently. The town formerly boasted that it hadn't a paved street and didn't need any. But while the mud wasn't very deep, it was very disa greeable, and the dust was simply unbearable. Then again within the past few years the streets of Denver have been put in un-favorable contrast with those of Omiha and Kansus City, and now the city government has decided to pave all streets and alleys. The very honorable gentieman, Barber Asphaltum Squires is here, and has suc-ceeded in getting himself distinct. Coionel John Arkins, editor of the Rocky Mountain News, exposed some of Squires' business methods in Omaha in connection with street saving in the editorial columns of his paper Thursday, and gave him some per-solut mention besides for which I will gamble the Omaha gentleman did not pay for at the regular counting room rate per

John A. McShane was here last week, and told some Denver parties that he had about made up his mind to build a horer on his roperty at the southwest corner of Fif-centh and Harney streets. If he does it will noubtless to modeled after and run on the same plan as the Hotel Metropole here—that ame plan as the Hotel Metropole heres, very swell; rates \$11.00 per day and down

I haven't neard very much talk here about ne coming of the Grant smelter from Omaha. Of course it is being agitated by a few incon-sequential real estate boomers, in about the same manner that The Bee's proposed excursion of Omaha business men to Montana was agitated by the board of trade.

Denver is a pretty city, her streets and hotels filled with strangers, is the center of large mining and railroad interests, and as a pleasure resort stands pro-eminent. While ner people generally are not as metropolitan as in many other western cities, they have made their money quickly, spend it liberally, are great lovers of amusements, try to live high, and are hospitable. But the real, substantial basis for a city's permanency is agri-culture and manufactures. These Denver hasn't got and can never hope to have in any important degree. But she will always re-main the distributing point for a vast amount of mining country, which is not an inconsiderable distinction by any means. This, however, does not give promise for the future development of Denver, for the reason that our ing the past few years the mining industry of Colorado has increased very little.

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